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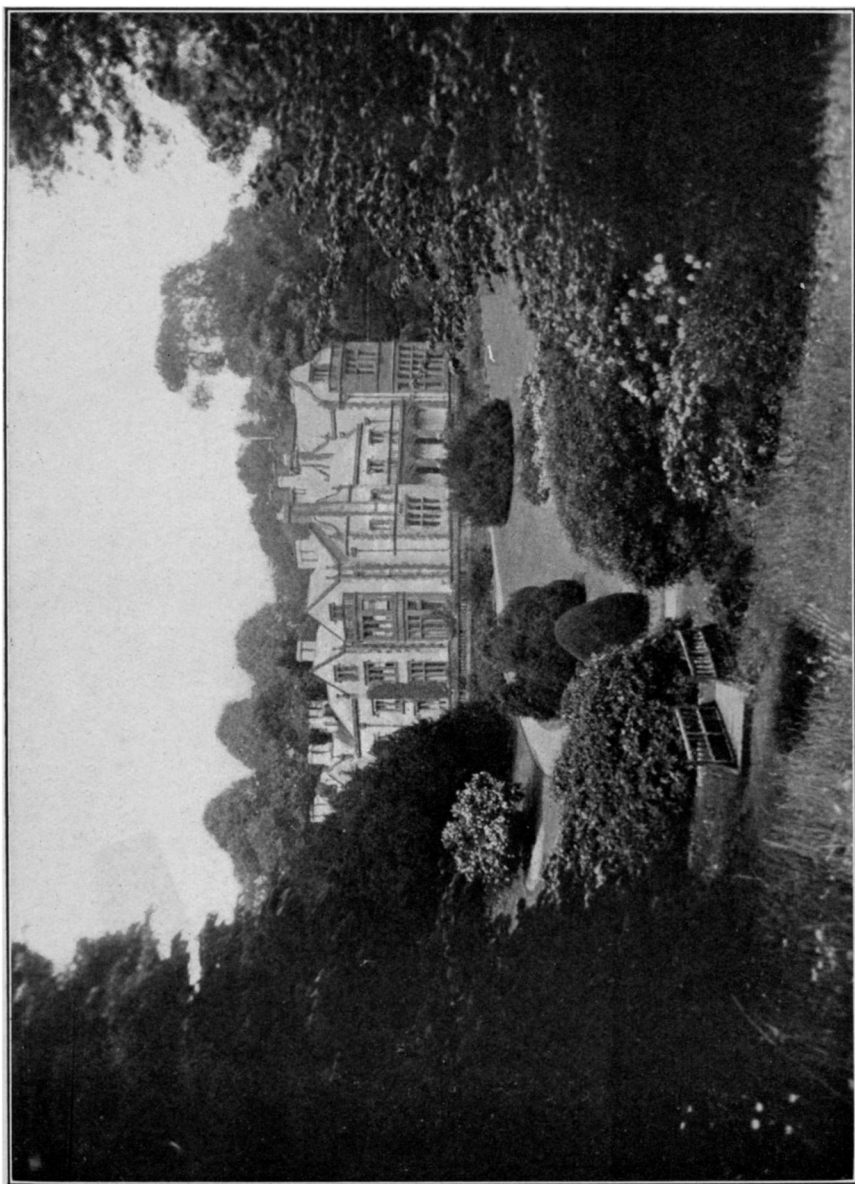
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GRAYTHWAITE HALL.

## GENEALOGY.

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### THE LOVELACE FAMILY AND ITS CONNECTIONS

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By J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore, Md.

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(Continued)

#### SANDYS OF FURNACE FELLS, LANCASHIRE

The Sandys family is connected with the Lovelaces of Bethersden through Anne Sandys the daughter of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York in the reign of Elizabeth, who married Sir William Barne of Woolwich. The latter's daughter Anne Barne about 1610 married Sir William Lovelace (1584-1627). The Sandys family is also of special interest to Virginians on account of the prominent part taken in establishing that colony by two sons of Archbishop Sandys, Sir Edwin Sandys, the leading spirit in the Virginia Company, and George Sandys, the poet and colonial treasurer of Virginia, brothers of Lady Anne (Sandys) Barne, whose names are familiar to all students of colonial history.

The family of Sandys, or Sandes, the Archbishop generally using the latter form, was anciently settled at St. Bees in Cumberland, as appears by a "certificate" given by Harvey, Clarencieux King of Arms, to Edwin Sandys, then bishop of Worcester, afterward Archbishop of York, and by him laid before the Privy Council in a dispute between him and Sir John Bourne, High Steward of the Church of Worcester. In the fifteenth century William Sandys of St. Bees came into Furnace Fells, Lancashire, and established there the line from which Archbishop Sandys sprung.

The most complete account of the family is unquestionably to be found in *A History of the Sandys Family* written by Camley Vivian, and edited by the late Colonel Thomas Myles Sandys of Graythwaite Hall, Lancashire. This carefully compiled work of over three hundred pages, which is magnificently illustrated, was printed in 1907 for private circulation only, and is not to be found in American public libraries. The writer is indebted to Major George Owen Sandys of Graythwaite

Hall, the son of the editor, Colonel Sandys, for a copy of this invaluable *History*. A very full chart pedigree of the Sandys family is also to be found in *Joseph Foster's Pedigrees of Lancashire Families*, 1873. Both of the above pedigrees draw freely upon an earlier pedigree in *West's The Antiquities of Furness*, 1774 (pp. 266-285), apparently based as regards the earlier lines, upon the "certificate" previously referred to. These pedigrees do not entirely correspond with each other or with the Sandys pedigrees in the *Visitation of Cumberland 1615* (*Harl. Soc.* lviii, 17-21) and in *Collins' Peerage* (ed. 1812). The writer has made no attempt to verify the earlier portions of any of these pedigrees prior to William Sandys, father of the archbishop, but feels that an attempt should be made to do so by modern methods of research. The Vivian and Sandys *History* will in general be followed here. The only addition of interest which the writer has been able to make, is in fixing more closely the date of death of William Sandys, father of the archbishop, about which statements widely varying have been previously made.

The Sandys arms are: Or, on a fesse, dancettee, between three crosses bottonee pitchee gules. Crest: A griffin segreant per fesse or and gules.

The first upon record is Richard del Sandys. He and Robert Mowbray, Chevalier, in 1377 were returned as Knights of the Shire of Cumberland and attended parliament at Westminster, for which they were allowed £28 for seventy days expenses. Thomas del Sandys and William de Stapleton in 1390 and in 1394 served in parliament as Knights of the Shire of Cumberland. The established line begins with:

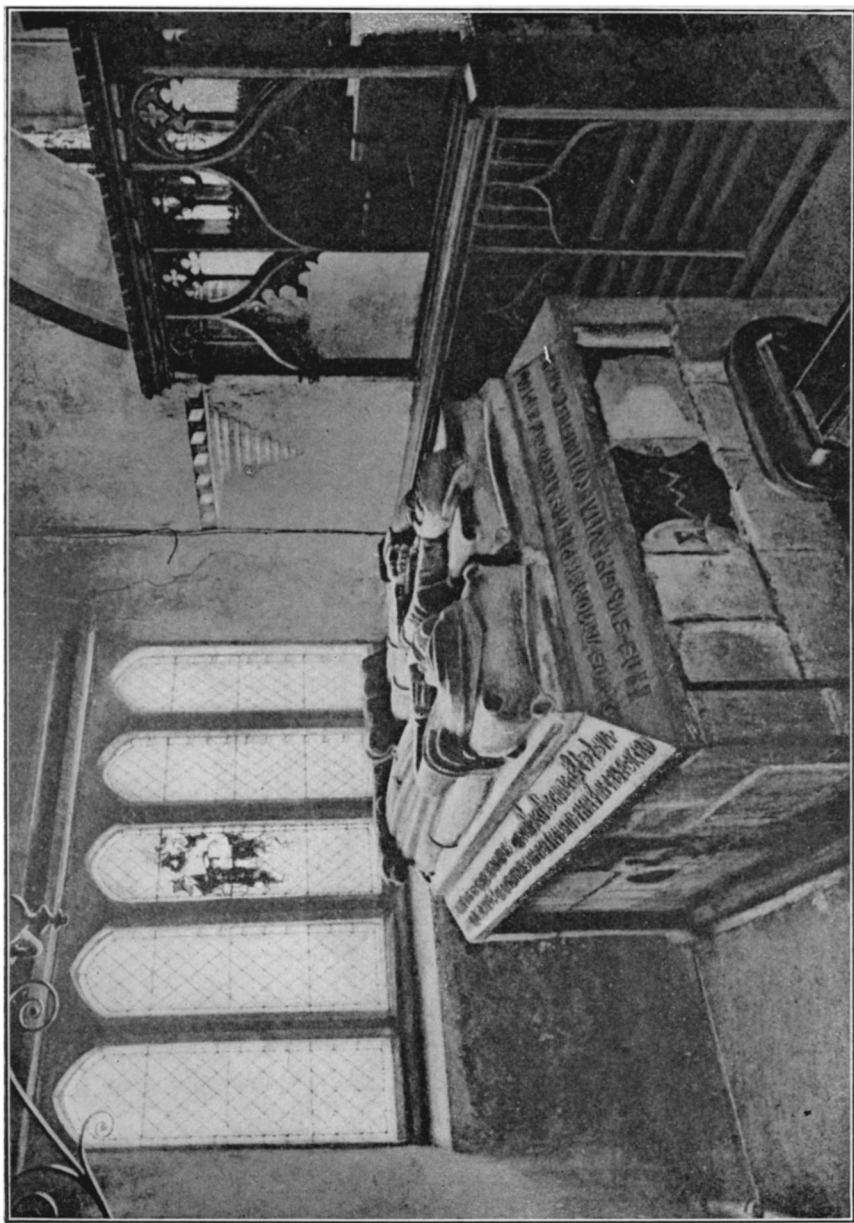
**I.** Robert<sup>1</sup> Sandes of Rattenby Castle in the parish of St. Bees, co. Cumberland in the time of Henry IV [1399-1413]. He had two sons (1) John Sandes<sup>2</sup> who succeeded his father at St. Bees, and (2) William Sandes<sup>2</sup> of Furnace Fells, Lancashire—see II.

**II.** William Sandes<sup>2</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>), or John as he is said sometimes to appear in ancient records, of Furnace Fells, who was succeeded by his son—see III.

**III.** William Sandes<sup>3</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>). He was of Furnace Fells and married a daughter of ——— Bonham or Bohun by whom he had issue (1) Margaret Sandes<sup>4</sup> married Richard Bray, Privy Counselor of Henry VI, (2) William Sandes<sup>4</sup>—see IV.

**IV.** William Sandes<sup>4</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>) of Furnace Fells. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Rawson of Yorkshire, and cousin and heir to Thomas Rawlinson, Abbott of Furnace Abbey, who flourished between 1440 and 1460, by whom he had issue (1) George Sandys<sup>5</sup> of Furnace Fells—see V., (2) William Sandys<sup>5</sup> of Little Petenhow, or Petershaw, co. Surrey, whose issue are traced by Foster, (3) Oliver Sandys, d. s. p.

**V.** George Sandys<sup>5</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>) of Furnace Fells. He was living in 1513. He married Margaret Curwen.



TOMB OF WILLIAM SANDYS AND HIS WIFE MARGARET, PARENTS OF ARCHBISHOP SANDYS,  
St. Michael's Church, Hawkshead, Lancashire.

daughter of ——— Garrat (or Gerard) of Turvey. He was succeeded by his son and heir William<sup>6</sup>—see VI.

**VI.** William Sandys<sup>6</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>, George<sup>5</sup>). He supported Henry VIII in his policy toward the religious orders and was made Receiver General for the Liberties of Furnace. He lived in the parish of Hawkshead, Furnace Fells, on the edge of Esthwaite Water in the celebrated Lake District of England, where he owned among other estates, Esthwaite Hall, his principal residence, and Graythwaite Hall. Major George Owen Sandys, the present owner of Graythwaite Hall (1920), and a lineal descendant of Anthony Sandys<sup>7</sup>, a younger brother of the Archbishop, informs the writer that Graythwaite Hall was built in the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), and has since then been continuously in the Sandys family. The house is now Elizabethan in style but has been twice partly rebuilt and refaced. The writer is indebted to Major Sandys for the photograph reproduced in the *Magazine* of Graythwaite as it exists today. In *A History of the Sandys Family* is to be found a description of the house and of the interesting family portraits which it contains. Major Sandys writes, that of Esthwaite Hall, the principal seat of the family until the end of the sixteenth century, nothing remains but the great hall, now the barn of Esthwaite Hall Farm. Some of the ancient oak panelling of the hall was found a year or two ago when the old corn cribs were being repaired.

William Sandys<sup>6</sup>, father of the archbishop, married Margaret, daughter of John Dixon of London by his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Roos\* of Witherslack, Westmorland, and of Dent, Yorkshire, who was lineally descended from Robert lord Roos and Isabel his wife, daughter of William, King of Scotland [1143-1214]. William Sandys<sup>6</sup> apparently died in 1548. *West* who gives the date as 1558 in his *Antiquities of Furnace* is certainly incorrect, although this date is also given by *Foster* and others. Ayre, the editor of the *Sermons of Archbishop Sandys* (*Parker Society*; 1842; p. i.), who gives the date as 1546 or 1547, is more nearly correct. The writer has recently found a suit filed in the Duchy Court of Lancaster at the Easter term, 1549, against William and Christopher Sandys, sons of William Sandys, deceased, in regard to certain iron smithies in Furnace Fells, granted 15 November 1537, by Henry VIII, jointly to William Sandys, the father, and a certain William Sawrey (*Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society*, xl; p. 88). As William Sandys's will is dated 23 April, 1546,

\* "Thomas Roos, son and heir of Robert Roos of Witherslack and Dent, who was the son and heir of Robert Roos, baron of Kendall; and which said Roos was lineally descended from William lord Roos of Ham-lack, who died 10 Edward II., and was one of the competitors for the kingdom of Scotland, being great grandson of Robert lord Roos and Isabel his wife, daughter of William, king of Scotland." This quotation from *West's The Antiquities of Furnace 1774* (pp. 268-9) is said to be taken from an old pedigree by Philipott, but no reference is given, and the writer has made no attempt to verify these statements.

his death therefore took place between this date and Easter 1549. The date 1548 carved over the entrance to the Sandys Choir or Chapel in Hawkshead Church doubtless refers to the year of his death. The date of death of his wife Margaret who was living when he made his will is not known.

William Sandys<sup>6</sup> and his wife Margaret "lie entombed in the Sandys Choir in the church of St. Michael's, at Hawkshead, under a table monument upon which is expressed in alto relievo the effigies in full proportion of the said William and Margaret, with their hands raised in a praying position. At the head and on the side are the Sandys arms between the initials E. S. showing a crescent for distinction." The letters "E. S." are the initials of the Archbishop, by whom the monument was erected.

The will of William Sandys is not now to be found on record either in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, or in the local Archdeaconry Probate Court of Richmond, Yorkshire. *West*, however, quotes extensively from a copy examined by him and then (about 1774) preserved by the Sandys family of Graythwaite Hall. It was dated 23 April, 1546, but the date of probate is not given. He leaves his "capital messuage Esthwaite Water" [Esthwaite Hall] to his son William; and Graythwaite [Hall] to his son Christopher, with reversion in case of the latter's death to his son Myles. He leaves no land to his son Edwin, whom he refers to as being then Vicar of Haversham, and after speaking of him most affectionately requests "that he will do the best he can to see my last will and testament fulfilled, and good rule and loving order be had among his mother, brethren, and sisters". He also names his other children Anthony and Anne, and his grandson Roger, son of his son George, then deceased.

Issue of William Sandys<sup>6</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>, George<sup>5</sup>) and his wife Margaret Diyon:

1. GEORGE SANDYS<sup>7</sup> of Graythwaite and Field Head in Hawkshead. Killed in battle on the field of Musselburgh, 10 September, 1547. Married Isabella ——— and let issue, a son Roger.
2. WILLIAM SANDYS<sup>7</sup> of Colton Hall and Conishead Priory. Bailiff of the Liberties of Furnace. Married 1st, Mabel ———, and 2nd, Agnes Strickland, leaving issue by both wives. He is said to have died in 1558. See *A History of the Sandys Family* (p. 179).
3. EDWIN SANDYS<sup>7</sup>. Born 1519; died 1588. Archbishop of York. Married and left issue—see VII.
4. CHRISTOPHER SANDYS<sup>7</sup> of Killington, Westmoreland, and of Graythwaite, Lancashire, to which latter estate he removed about 1555. Buried 15 April, 1588, at Hawkshead church. Married Margaret (or Cecily) daughter of William Carus of Halton, Lancashire, by whom he left issue.



EDWIN SANDYS, ·  
Archbishop of York.



5. MYLES SANDYS<sup>7</sup> of Latimers, and Isthampstead, Bucks, and Brimpsfield, Gloucester. Of the Middle Temple, London. High Sheriff of Gloucester. Married Hester daughter of William Clifton. He left 4 sons, all of whom were knighted, and 2 daughters. Ancestor in the maternal line of the last Lord Sandys of the Vyne and of Mattisfont, *temp.* Charles I. His descendants are traced in *A History of the Sandys Family*.
6. ANTHONY SANDYS<sup>7</sup> of Esthwaite. Married Anne daughter of Robert Mann of Bullingbroke, Lincoln. Buried at Hawkshead, 13 November, 1591. His descendant Major George Owen Sandys now occupies Esthwaite Hall, which has remained continuously in this branch of the family. His descendants are traced in *A History of the Sandys Family*.
7. ANNE SANDYS<sup>7</sup>. Received a legacy under her father's will. Not traced.

VII. Edwin Sandys<sup>7</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>, George<sup>5</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>). Archbishop of York from 1577 to 1587. Edwin Sandys was born in the parish of Hawkshead, Furnace Fells, Lancashire, 1519, doubtless at Esthwaite Hall, his father's principal residence. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He took orders and in 1547 became master of Catharine Hall. He held various ecclesiastical positions, and was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge when Edward VI died in 1553. He was deeply tinctured with the principles of the reformation and supported the cause of Lady Jane Gray. For refusing to proclaim Mary at Cambridge he was committed to the Tower, July 25th, 1553, and a few weeks later removed to the Marshalsea, but was liberated and escaped to the continent in May, 1554, where he remained until the accession of Elizabeth in 1558. He then returned to England and immediately rose to great influence. He was made Bishop of Worcester, 21 December, 1559, and in 1570 was promoted to be Bishop of London. He was consecrated Archbishop of York, 8 March, 1576-7. It is said that Elizabeth seriously considered appointing him archbishop of Canterbury in 1583, and the fact that he was a married man alone prevented his elevation to the primacy. He died 10 July, 1588, and was buried in Southwell Minster, Nottinghamshire. Archbishop Sandys figures prominently in the ecclesiastical and political disputes of the period. The reader is referred for further details of his life to an excellent sketch of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Vol. 1; 238), to the introduction by Ayre to *The Sermons of Edwin Sandys, D. D.* (*Parker Society*; 1842) and to *A History of the Sandys Family*. A dramatic account of an attempt to besmirch the moral character of the Archbishop and to extort blackmail from him while he was on a visit to Doncaster in 1581, elaborately planned by his old enemy Sir Robert Stapleton, in which the wife of the inn-keeper, Stapleton and the inn-keeper, figured, is to be found in

*Strye's Annals of the Reformation* (Vol. iii; part 1, pp. 142-158). Stapleton, who afterwards made a full confession of his part in the plot, was punished by a long confinement in the Tower and in the Fleet.

Archbishop Sandys was married twice. By his first wife Mary Sandys, the daughter of William Sandys of Wadham, Essex, he had an only child James Sandys (*Visitation of Cumberland, 1615* (*Harl. Society*, vii, 17)). This son died about 1555-1557 on the continent of the plague. His wife, whom he married about 1553, is said to have been a cousin; she died on the continent in 1558.

By his second wife Cecily Wilsford\* (or Wilford), the daughter of Thomas Wilsford of Hartridge in Cranbrook, Kent, and his second wife Rose Whetenhall, whom the archbishop married, 19 February, 1558-9, he had seven sons and two daughters. A brief synopsis of the pedigree of Wilsford of Cranbrook as given in the footnote seems of sufficient interest to present in this connection. A very full record of the births of Archbishop Sandys's children and a list of their sponsors is to be found in his own handwriting in the family Bible of the Archbishop still preserved at the Grammar School, Hawkshead, founded by the Archbishop, and reproduced in *Brown's Genesis of the United States* and in facsimile in *A History of the Sandys Family*. Several portraits and engravings of the Archbishop are in existence. The one reproduced here is from a painting in the National Portrait Gallery, London, of Archbishop Sandys and his wife Cecily Sandys. An excellent copy of this portrait in oil is to be found in the collection of Mr. Walter de C. Poultney of Baltimore. The will of Archbishop Sandys, a brief abstract of which follows, is an exceedingly lengthy document. The introduction which is virtually a sermon of some thirteen hundred words, will be entirely omitted. This abstract and that of the will of his wife Cecily Sandys, probated in 1610, which is a much shorter document, have been made for the writer directly from the probate records.

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\* Family of Wilford (or Wilsford). The pedigree of the family of Wilsford of Hartridge in the parish of Cranbrook, Kent, is traced in *Hasted's Kent* (vii, 98-99), and in *Berry's Genealogies; Kent* (pp. 134-135.) The arms are: Gules a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads or. Crest: A leopard's head, per pale, or and gules.

The line begins with:

I. William Wilsford of an ancient family near Wilsford in co. Devon. Married Margaret daughter and co-heir of Walter Corneus, son and heir of Sir Walter Corneus, knight. He was succeeded by his son and heir:

II. Robert Wilsford. He was succeeded by his son and heir:

III. James Wilsford, alderman and sheriff of London 1499. Married Elizabeth daughter of John Betenham of Pluckley, Esq. His son was:

IV. Thomas Wilsford of Hartridge in Cranbrook, Kent, Esq. Married 1st Elizabeth daughter of Walter Colepeper of Bedgebery, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons and eight daughters traced in the pedigree. Their eldest son Sir James Wilsford of Cranbrook, knight, married Joyce, daughter of John Barrett; and their second son Francis Wilsford of Nonington, Kent, knight, married Alice daughter and heir of William Sympton, vice-marshal of Calais. Thomas Wilsford married 2nd, Rose daughter of William Whetenhall of Peckham, Kent., Esq., by whom he had issue two children, viz: Sir Thomas Wilsford of Hedinge in the parish of Kingston, knight, married Mary only daughter and heir of Edward Poynings; and Cecelia [Cecily] Wilsford, wife of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. These pedigrees carry down the later lines, which for obvious reasons need not be given here.



CECILY WILFORD,  
Wife of Archbishop Sandys.

The will of Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, from which the following abstract is taken, was dated, 1 August 1587, and was probated, 27 May 1590, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (*Drury*. 30). It will be noted that the testator signs himself *Sandes*.

The will of Edwyne Sandes, minister of God's Holy Word, Archbishop of York, dated 1<sup>st</sup> August 1587.

Under powers given me by indentures made 4 June 18 Eliz., between myself of the one part, and Miles Sandes of Lattimers, co. Bucks, esq., Francis Willforde, Edward Fenner and Robert Brigges, esq., I assign the issues of Cursewolde *alias* Crudeswoode Park, co. Kent, to my wife Cicely for the residue of the term which the said Miles and the others had of the grant of Henry Leonard.

If Elizabeth Norton, daughter of John Norton, late of Ripon, Yorks, esq. dec<sup>d</sup>, and George Sandes, my youngest son, marry together, I will have settled upon them the tenements which John Samonde, gent., and Anne, his wife, conveyed to Thomas Spencer and Thomas Porter; and the said Elizabeth shall be discharged of her wardship and marriage, which belongeth to me; and the said Elizabeth shall have £300 at the age of 16.

My wife shall have the bringing up of my children Thomas, Henry and George Sandes, so long as she continue a widow, she having for the same their portions and the annuity out of the manor of Umbersley. If she die or marry, their portions shall be submitted to Samuel and Edwyne Sandes, my sons. Whereas I have according to mine ability sufficiently preferred and advanced all my children, viz. both my daughters Margaret Awcher and Anne Barne by marriage, to my great charges, as also all my sons, viz. Samuell, Edwyne, Myles, Thomas, Henry and George, so as they ought not by the custom of this province of York to claim any their filial portions of my goods and chattels, I declare that my children shall hold themselves contented with their said preferments, and not challenge any reckoning with my executrix; but I give to them each certain special remembrances, viz. to Samuell a bason and ewer of silver, double gift, the black armour of proof made for my own body, etc.; to my daughter Margaret Awcher, one great salt of silver with a cover, etc. and 6 milch kine; to my younger daughter Anne Barne, one great salt of silver, double gilt, with a cover, a dozen silver spoons, and one ambling gelding fit for her own saddle. To my brothers Christopher and Anthony Sandes, £10 apiece. To my servant and kinsman David Sandes, one good gelding. Dr.

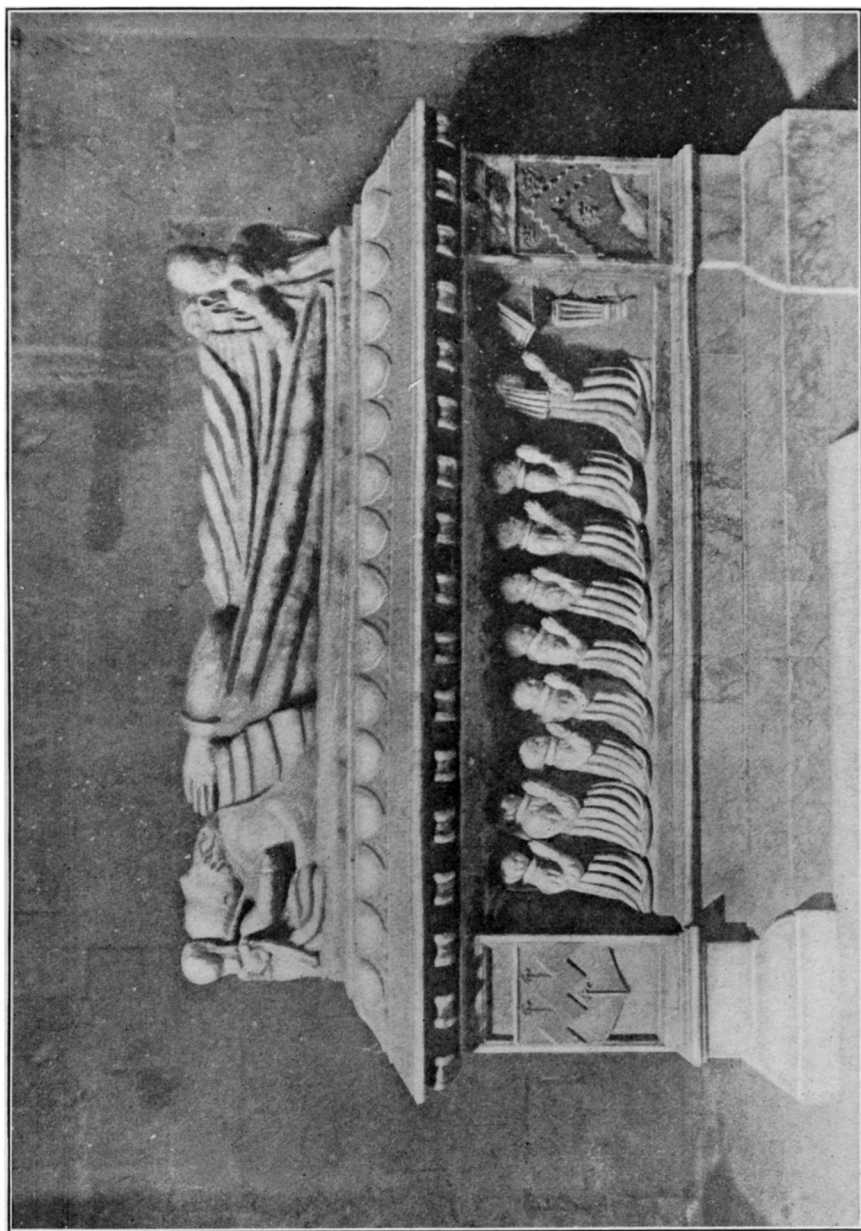
Tobie Mathewe, Dean of Durham, and my son Edwin shall dispose of all my books of learning, save as are in English, which I leave to my wife [to distribute] among my children, reserving to the said Edwyne such as Dr. Mathewe shall think fittest for his study. All the rest of my goods to my wife, whom I make my executrix; and Sir Christopher Wrey, Lord Chief Justice of England, Dr. Toby Mathewe, aforesaid, my brother Miles Sandes, Francis Palmes and my son Samuell Sandes, esq., my overseers. Witnesses: Richard Hudson, Anthony Higgin, Moyses Fowler, Jeames Cooke, Leonard Hutton, John Johnson, Robert Hall.

Proved 22 May 1590 by the proctor of the executrix named.

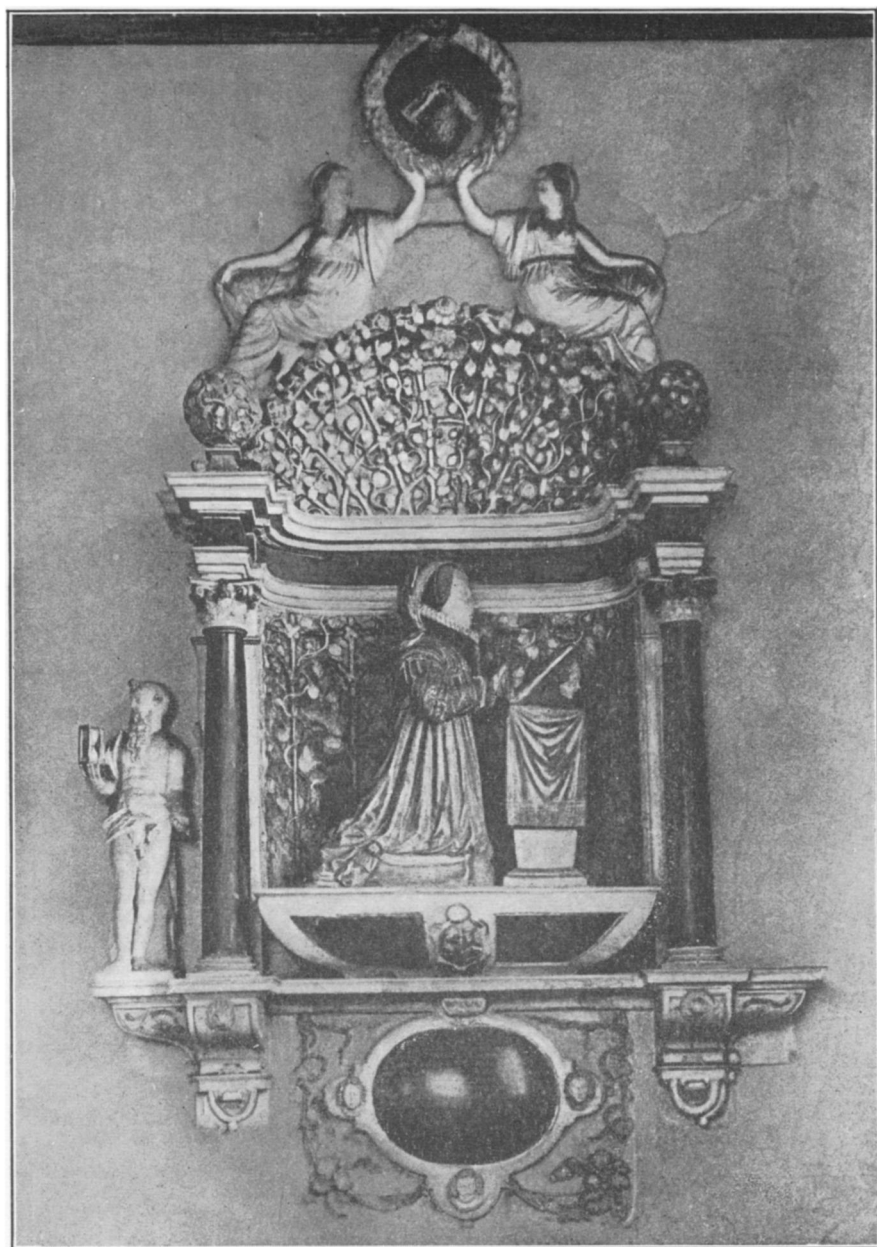
The will of Cicely Sandys, widow of Archbishop Sandys, undated, but with a codicil, dated, 17 January 1610[-11], was probated, 12 February 1610[-11] in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (*Wood*, 15). The following is an abstract:

The will of Cicely Sandys late wife of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, deceased. [undated]

I bequeath to each of my sons & sons in law a black cloak & to my daughter Barne & my daughters in law a black gown. To ten poor women a gown each. To the poor of Woodham Ferris, £10. To the mending of the highways there, £4. To my servant, Richard Hearde, £20. To my servant, Edward Butcher, 40 s. [Legacies to other servants unnamed]. To my son's children that I have brought up, mourning cloth. To my son, Edwin Sandes, £100. To my third son, Miles Sandys, £100. To my fourth son, Thomas Sandys, £200. To my son, Henry Sandys, £200. To my son, George Sandes, £200, if he return into England. To my daughter, Dame Anne Barne, my scarlet bed, & the furniture thereunto belonging & £100, which I lent to her husband Sir William Barne & for which I have his bond, & £40, and to her daughter, Anne Barne, £100, towards her preferment in marriage. To my grandchild, Sir Anthony Aucher, a ring; to my godson Edwin Aucher £30, to my daughter's daughter, Margaret Aucher, £30 & a cabinet, a cup & my Geneva bible which my brother, Francis Willford gave me. To Elizabeth, now Dame Haman, the cabinet her father gave me & the Geneva bible with one clasp, & £10. To my daughter Barne & my daughters in law, a ring each. To Sir Thomas Willford, the elder, a ring, he being my brother.



TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP SANDYS,  
Southwell Minster, Notts.



TOMB OF CECILY, WIFE OF ARCHBISHOP SANDYS,  
Woodham Ferrars, Essex.

Executor & Residuary legatee:—my eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandys, knt.

Overseers:—my brother Sir Thomas Willford & my sons Sir Edwin & Sir Miles Sandys.

I bequeath to little Bridget Sandys, who waits on my son Henry's daughter, £100, on marriage. Signed: Cicely Sandys. Witnesses:—Daniell Lyndsell, Thomas Sandys, Richard Hearde, Edward Bucherd, Charles Chadwicke.

Proved:—12 February 1610[-11] by the executor.

Codicil dated 17 January 1610[-11] [follows the Probate Act in the Register]. I give my sons Thomas & Henry, £100 each more. To my daughter in law, Dame Katherine, wife of Sir Edwin Sandys, my silver tun with cover parcel gilt. To Mary Sandys, daughter of my son, Sir Samuel, my great silver porrenger. To her sister, Margaret Sandys, a silver salt double gilt.

Witnesses: Char. Chadwicke, Edwyne Aucher.

Issue of Archbishop Edwin Sandys<sup>7</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>, George<sup>5</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>) and his 1st wife, Mary Sandys.

1. JAMES SANDYS<sup>8</sup>, a son who died in infancy on the continent of the plague, between 1554 and 1558.

Issue of Archbishop Edwin Sandys<sup>7</sup> and his 2nd wife, Cecily Wilsford:

2. SIR SAMUEL SANDYS<sup>8</sup>, knight. Born 28 December, 1560. Sheriff of Worcestershire 16 James I [1618]. Member of Parliament 13 [1615] and 18 [1620] James I. Member of the Virginia Company. Died 18 August, 1623. Buried at Wickhamford, Worcester. Held manors in Worcestershire, Essex and Yorkshire. Married Mercy, daughter of Martin Culpeper. There is a magnificent monument to the memory of him and his wife in Wickhamford church. He left issue 11 children. A daughter Margaret<sup>9</sup> married Sir Francis Wyatt, governor of Virginia. His descendants are traced in *A History of the Sandys Family*. From Samuel<sup>8</sup> was descended Samuel Sandys<sup>18</sup>, created baron Sandys of Ombersley in 1743.

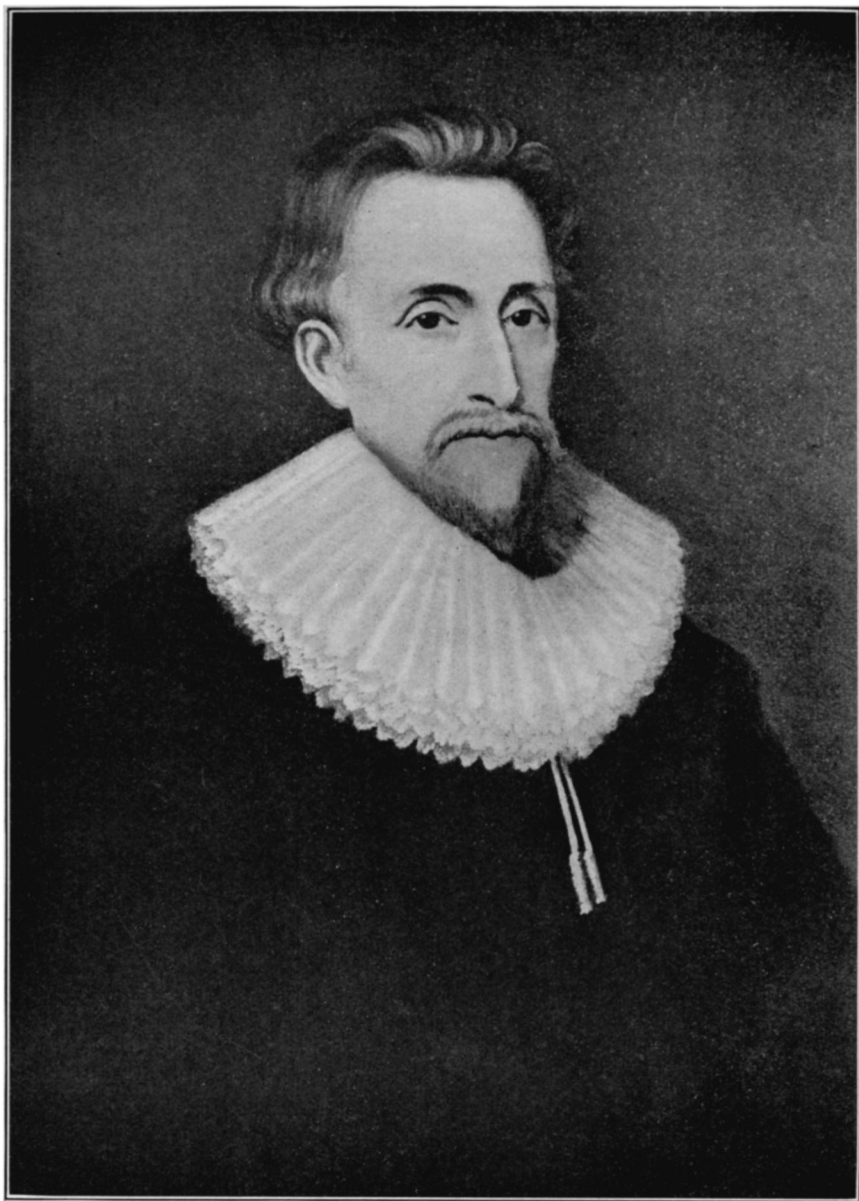
3. SIR EDWIN SANDYS<sup>8</sup>, knight, statesman and colonist. The part played by this remarkable man not only in the establishment of Virginia but in the development of representative government both in the American colonies and in England, is now universally recognized. To him we owe the calling together of the first legislative assembly held in the colonies, which met at Jamestown in 1619, and planted in Virginia the seeds of political independence which came to fruition a century and a half later in the Revolution.

Edwin Sandys was born December 9, 1561. He was entered at the Merchant Taylors' School in 1571, and was admitted as



a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, under Richard Hooker, September, 1577, received his B. A. October 16, 1579, and became a probationer fellow January 23, 1580. He was made by his father a collated prebend of Witwang in the Cathedral of York, March 17, 1582, although he never took orders, holding the position until May, 1602, when he resigned to take part in active political life. He was entered in the Middle Temple 1589. He had entered parliament from Andover in 1586, and represented Plympton in 1588-1589 and again in 1592-1593. He travelled extensively abroad from 1593 to 1599, and while in Paris in 1599 he wrote his *Europae Speculum*. This book was not printed, however, until 1605, when an unauthorized edition, under the title "A Relation of the State of Religion in Europe", appeared in London from a stolen copy of the manuscript. Sandys succeeded in having this pirated edition suppressed and the "books were burned in St. Paul's Church yard by order of the High Commission". It was republished at the Hague under the original title in 1629. He returned to England in 1599 and shortly afterwards entered the service of King James in Scotland, and came with him to England when he succeeded Elizabeth in 1603. He was knighted by James at Charterhouse May 11, 1603, and "was afterwards employed by his majesty in several affairs of great trust and importance". In 1604 he represented Stockbridge in James's first parliament and showed his interest in progressive measures by his opposition to the great trading companies and monopolies, and also by his endeavors to secure for all prisoners the right to employ counsel in their defense.

Sandys's interest in colonization apparently dates from the organization in 1606 of the first London Company, or as it afterwards came to be called the Virginia Company, and he became March 9, 1607, a member of the Council of Virginia of this Company. He was reelected to the council again, May 23, 1609. His influence in parliament steadily increased, and "July 3, 1607, on motion of Sir Edwin Sandys, a member of great authority, the House of Commons entered for the first time an order for the regular keeping of their Journals". Sir Matthew Hale couples together the names of Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Edwin Sandys and states that these "two men of the greatest parts and knowledge in England" drew up a remonstrance against the king's conduct against the parliament during the session of 1604-1611. Sandys from this time began to drift away from the court party. Probably to prevent his deserting to the opposition or country party, the king is said to have granted to him, March 12, 1614, a moiety of the manor of Northbourne and other manors in Kent, although his will refers to his *purchase* of Northbourne from James. He represented both Rochester and



SIR EDWIN SANDYS.

Hinton in parliament in 1614. Although professing loyalty to the king, Sandys openly opposed James' conception of absolutism, and formulated the doctrine which later became the great Whig dogma, that the origin of monarchy lay in election, and that the duties of the sovereign and his subjects were reciprocal; that the people gave its consent to the king's authority upon the express understanding that there were certain reciprocal conditions which neither king nor people could violate with impunity, and that a king who pretended to rule by any other title such as conquest might be dethroned by any force sufficient to overthrow him. James was incensed and Sandys was summoned before the privy council upon the dissolution of parliament, June 17, 1614, and gave bond not to leave London without permission, but the case was not pressed.

James did not call together parliament between 1614 and 1621, and during this period Sandys seems to have devoted himself largely to Virginia and other colonial enterprises. He had become a member of the East India Company prior to 1614, a "free brother" March 31, 1618, and served on its committee from 1619 to 1623, and again from 1625 to 1629. He joined the Somers Island, or Bermudas Company, June 29, 1615. This latter company was later merged with the Virginia Company, and the Sandys tribe of Bermuda derived its name from him.

Sandys's absorbing colonial interest, however, was in Virginia affairs. Factions had begun to develop in the Virginia Company, and in 1617 Sir Thomas Smythe, one of the "merchant princes" of London, and the treasurer or chief executive officer of the Company, turned over the active management of its affairs to Sandys. "In regard to Sir Thomas Smythe's sickness and other employments Sir Edwin was chosen as his assistant in the management of the affairs of the Virginia Company and he did in a manner wholie supplie Smythe's place" from early in 1617 to April 24, 1619. It was at this time that the Leyden Puritans sent messengers to consult with Sandys in regard to their settling in Virginia and their correspondence as found in Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647* (pp. 70-76) shows how well disposed and sympathetic Sandys was towards them and their plans. The feud between the Earl of Warwick and Sir Thomas Smythe resulted in Sandys's almost unanimous election as treasurer or head of the Virginia Company, April 28, 1619, as the successor of Smythe. Under Sandys's wise administration of the Virginia Company, the struggling colony now began really to prosper, but he was convinced that its ultimate success depended upon the grant to the colonists of a large measure of self government. Under his direction in May 1619 a committee of the Company drew up a form of government for the colony.

Governor Yeardley was thereupon directed by Sandys to issue writs for the election of a general assembly, and July 30, 1619, there met at Jamestown the first representative legislative body ever assembled in America. This same year Sandys made an unsuccessful attempt to found a missionary college in Virginia.

The king, who had been greatly displeased by the independent tendencies exhibited by parliament, refused to call it together between 1614 and 1621. During this period the meetings of the large and powerful Virginia Company, to which upwards of a hundred members of parliament belonged, and most of whom were opposed to the court party, served as a sort of "open forum" for the discussion of questions of general political interest, and Sandys was looked upon by the king as the leader of the opposition and his greatest enemy. When the time for the annual election of the treasurer or administrative head of the company for 1620 approached, James is reported to have said "choose the Devil if you will but not Sir Edwin Sandys". The annual meeting was held June 28, 1620, and notwithstanding this warning, a large majority of the members were about to proceed with the reelection of Sandys, when suddenly a messenger from the king arrived and informed the meeting that the king positively forbade Sandys's election, but wished to suggest four names, all of the old Sir Thomas Smythe faction now opposed to Sandys, from which it was his pleasure that they should elect a treasurer. The meeting was at once thrown into a turmoil at this violation of their charter rights, and would doubtless have ignored the king's orders, had not Sandys requested that his name be withdrawn. The name of the Earl of Southampton, a warm friend of Sandys, was then proposed and he was elected by an overwhelming majority over the king's nominees. The king was furious and determined when the opportunity presented itself to destroy the Virginia Company and take the government of the colony into his hands, and thus avenge himself upon Sandys and his friends, who still controlled the policies of the company.

Sandys and John Selden in February, 1621, prepared a new charter for the Company which was never adopted however. Sandys was elected to the 1621-1622 parliament from Sandwich, succeeding Sir Thomas Smythe. He was very active in this parliament and as leader of the country or popular party in its opposition to the policies of the court party, he further exasperated the king. During a short recess, he, the Earl of Southampton and Selden were arrested; Sandys was imprisoned in the Tower from June 21 to July 21, 1621, when he was released, owing, it is said, to widespread public resentment. The cause of his arrest was not made public, but it was generally believed

to be a warning from the king to cease his opposition to the latter's policies, rather than on account of various Virginia matters, which the court party intimated. It was said that it was because Sandys "was opposed to monarchical government in general; had moved the Archbishop of Canterbury to give leave to the Brownists and Separatists to go to Virginia, and designed to make a free popular state there, and himself and his assured friends to be leaders". In 1623 a certain unscrupulous Nathaniel Butler published a pamphlet in which he brought various unfounded charges against the colonial administrations of the Company in Virginia. Although it was at once shown that the conditions complained of had existed under a former administration when Smythe was treasurer of the Company and Argell governor of the colony, and that these had been long since corrected by Sandys, it gave the king his long awaited opportunity for revenge. In October, 1623, James brought suit against the Company to annul its charter, and notwithstanding its resistance in the courts and in parliament, and the vehement protests of the Virginia burgesses who were more than satisfied with the conditions then existing in the colony, a subservient court declared the charter of the Virginia Company null and void, July 24, 1624, and Virginia became henceforth a royal colony.

Sandys from this time ceases to be a factor in Virginia affairs, although maintaining an interest in the East Indian Company until his death. He continued in parliament, however, representing Kent in the session of 1624, and Penryn in 1625 and 1626. He died in October, 1629, and was buried at Northbourne church where there is a monument to his memory. Northbourne Court where he lived was built upon the site of an old monastery. Of the mansion nothing now remains except some picturesque ruins and the old terraced gardens. Sir Edwin Sandys was a man of varied interests and wide culture. Richard Hooker is said to have submitted his celebrated *Ecclesiastical Polity* to him for criticism and suggestion before its publication. Sandys in his will left £1500 to Oxford to found a lectureship on "Metaphysic Philosophie" and £1000 to Cambridge for the like purpose. His religious views as found in his *Europae Speculum* show him to have been singularly broad minded and tolerant.

Sketches of Sir Edwin Sandys's are to be found in Brown's *Genesis of the United States* (pp. 992-4) and in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (l. 286-290). His descendants are traced in *A History of the Sandys Family* and in *Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees*.

SIR EDWIN SANDYS<sup>8</sup> married four times. By his first wife Margaret, daughter of John Everleigh of Devan, he had a daughter:

i. MARGARET SANDYS<sup>o</sup>; married Sir Thomas Wilsford.

By his second wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Southcoat, he left no issue.

By his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Nevinson of Eastry, Kent, he had a daughter:

ii. ANNE SANDYS<sup>o</sup>; not traced.

By his fourth wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, he had seven sons and five daughters, viz:

iii. HENRY SANDYS<sup>o</sup> (1605-1640) of Northbourne Court; married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hammond, died without issue, Northbourne passing to his brother Edwin.

iv. EDWIN SANDYS<sup>o</sup> of Northbourne Court; a colonel in the Parliamentary army; killed at the battle of Powyck, 1642; married Catherine Champeney and had issue five children; the baronets Sandys of Northbourne are his descendants.

v. RICHARD SANDYS<sup>o</sup> of Downe Hall, Kent, a colonel in the Parliamentary army, died 1669; married Hester Aucher and had issue six sons and four daughters.

vi. ROBERT SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Living 1629. Not traced.

vii. WILLIAM SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Apparently died before 1629, as he is not named in his father's will.

viii. THOMAS SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Living 1629. He is referred to as Sir Thomas Sandys, *knight*, by Foster, but he does not appear in Shaw's *Knights of England*.

ix. FRANCIS SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Apparently died before 1629.

x. PENELOPE SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Married ante 1643 Nicholas Lechmere, esq. of Hanley, Worcs., baron of the Exchequer.

xi. ELIZABETH SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Living in 1629.

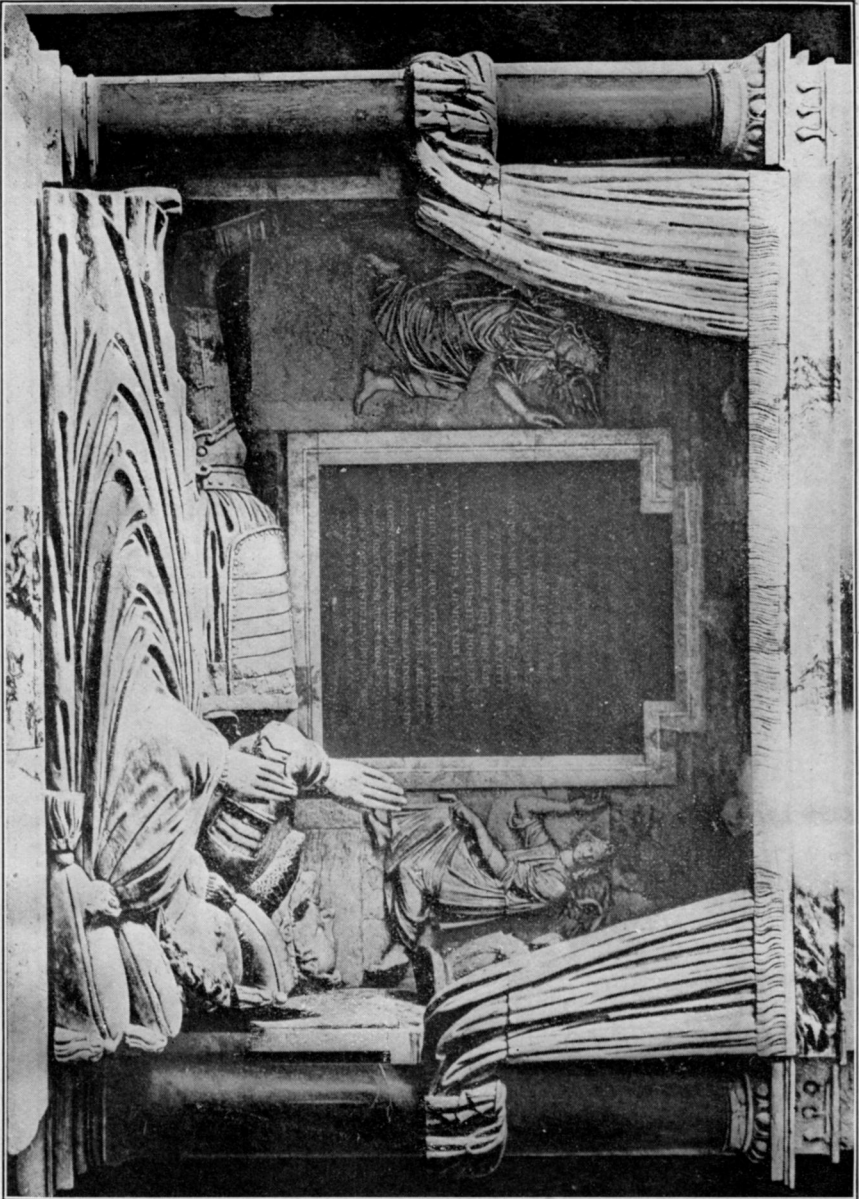
xii. FRANCES SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Living 1629.

xiii. CATHERINE SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Married Gerard Scrimshire of Aquelate, Staffordshire.

xiv. MARY SANDYS<sup>o</sup>. Died 26 Oct. 1675. Married Richard, 3d son of Robert, Lord Spencer, later Duke of Marlborough.

The will of Sir Edwin Sandys, of which the following is an abstract, dated 20 August 1629, was probated 31 October, 1629, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Ridley, 64).

Sir Edwin Sandis of Northborne, in co. Kent, Knt.  
For the more speedy paying of my debts wherein I comprise the redeyming of my land at Stonham now in mortgage to Mr. James Dorville I desire my whole estate be kept "intirelie united" until the year 1633 and then my wife Dame Katharin Sandis to enjoy, as her jointure during her life, my house and lands of Bishoppbarne alias Bishoplathes, commonly called Bishop feildes neer the walles of the City of Yorke, which I purchased of



TOMB OF SIR EDWIN SANDYS AND HIS WIFE,  
Northbourne Church, Kent.

Queen Elizabeth; and my Mansion house at Northborne, in co. Kent, with all the lands belonging, parcel of the Manor of Northborne the inheritance whereof I purchased of King James, also my capital messuage with all the lands belonging called Stonham ferme neer Dartford in said co., (being redeemed out of mortgage, which I purchased of my brother Sir Miles Sandis and hee of Queen Elizabeth, also my Marshland in Bilchington in said co. After the decease of my said wife, to my eldest sonne Henry Sandis and his heirs male. In default of issue, then to my second sonne Edwin Sandys and his heirs male: In default of issue to my third sonne Richard Sandis and his heirs male: In default of issue, to my fourth sonne Robert Sandis and his heirs male: In default of issue to my fifth sonne Thomas Sandis and his heirs male. In default of issue to my right heirs for ever.

To my said Wife Dame Katharine, the lease of my house within Aldersgate.

To my three daughters, Francis Sandis, Elizabeth Sandis & Penelope Sandis, these portions vizt., to Francis, £500 which I have lately adventured and paid to the East India Company for the first Persian voyage with the whole proceed thereof; to Elizabeth, £500 which I have subscribed to adventure in the second voyage; and to Penelope £500 to be adventured for her in the third voyage.

Concerning my other leases in the co. of Yorke vizt., the lease of the prebend of Westwang and of Wildon grange and of the rectorie and tieth corne of Felkirke, held of the Archbishop of York, my will is the profits of the same be allowed for the maintenance and education of my fower younger sonnes at the rate of £40 a years each; and out of the remainder of the profits, £1,500 to be employed in purchase of land to be conveyed to the University of Oxford for the raising of an annual stipend for a lecture of Metaphisic Philosophie. Also £1,000 for the purchase of land to be assured to the University of Cambridge for the raising of a stipend for a like lecture. "which lecture my desire is may bear the name of my freind Francis Mecham esquire, deceased."

To my sonne Henry Sandis, and his heirs male, my 5 shares of land in Sandys Tribe in the Summer Ilands and the other 5 shares in Smiths Tribe in the said Ilands, which I purchased of the widow and executrix of George Barkeley of London, merchant in the name of my frend Mr. John Ferrar, late of London, merchant. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: my wife Dame Katharine Sandys, in the event of death, then my sonne Henry Sandys esq.,



and my freind Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, now or late of London, gentleman, to be executors.

Overseers: Sir Robert Naunton, my ancient freind, master of the Wards and Liveries, my sonne in law, Richard Spencer, esq., my sonne in law Sir Thomas Wilsford, Knt. my freinds Mr. Thomas Keightley of London, Merchant, Mr. Gabriel Barbor, Esq., Mr. John Ferrar, late of London, Merchant and Mr. Richard Casewell, citizen of London and to each of them a ring of 40 s.

To my bretheren and sister, to my wife's brother and sisters, to my sonne in law, Gerard Skrymshe [Scrimshire], to my daughter in law Margaret Sandis, my brother in law, James Evelegh, a gold ring of 20 s. each. To Richard Facie, teacher of my children 40 markes.

Gerrard Skrymshire, Katherine Skrimshire, Frances Sandis, Elizabeth Sandis, Edwin Sandys, Richard Sands, Robert Sandis, Thomas Sandis, Richard Facie, Henry Thackham, Owen Meredith, Elizabeth Lawes: Witnesses.

Proved 31 Oct. 1629 by the sole Executrix named.

4. Sir Myles Sandys<sup>8</sup>, knight, of Wimberton, Isle of Ely. Born 29 March, 1563. Knighted 11 May, 1603. Created a baronet 25 November, 1612. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Cooke of North Gray, Kent. Member of parliament from the University of Cambridge 12 James I [1614], and from Worcester 3 Charles I [1627]. Died 1644. Left issue. The baronetcy became extinct in 1644. See *A History of the Sandys Family* for his descendants.
  5. William Sandys<sup>8</sup> of London. Born 13 September, 1565. Died young.
  6. Margaret Sandys<sup>8</sup>. Born 22 December, 1566. Married Sir Anthony Aucher of Bishopsbourne, who was a brother of Elizabeth Aucher, wife of Sir William Lovelace, the elder (see ante xxviii; 380). They had a daughter Elizabeth Aucher who married Sir William Hamour of St. Albans Court, Kent.
  7. Thomas Sandys<sup>8</sup> of London. Born 3 December, 1568. Member of the Virginia Company. Left numerous issue.
- VIII.** 8. Anne Sandys<sup>8</sup>. Born 21 June, 1570. "vii, Anne Sandes was born on June 21 at eight of the clock on the morning, 1570. Her godfather, John Packington, Esq.; her godmothers Mrs. Anne Washbourne, Mrs. Anne Colles." Married about 1586 Sir William Barne, knight, of Woolwich, Kent, by whom she had issue seven children, the youngest of whom, Anne Barne, married 1st, Sir William Lovelace (1584-1627), the younger, and 2nd, Dr. Jonathan Browne, D. D., leaving issue by both husbands. She was the ancestress of the Lovelace family traced



GEORGE SANDYS.

in this magazine—see Lovelace—*Va. Mag.* xxvii-xxviii; for further details.

9. Henry Sandys<sup>8</sup>. Born 30 December, 1572. Not traced.
10. George Sandys<sup>8</sup>. Poet, colonist and traveller. Born 2 March, 1577. Of Carswell, Oxfordshire. He studied at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. His travels, which began in 1610, extended to France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Cyprus and the Holy Land. A narrative of these travels under the title *The Relation of a Journey begun An. Dom. 1610*, was published in 1615 and attained much popularity. He took a great interest in colonization, and in April, 1621, became colonial treasurer of the Virginia Company, accompanying Sir Francis Wyatt the new governor, who had married his niece Margaret, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, to Virginia in that year. Sandys was appointed a member of the Council of Virginia in 1624 and again in 1626 and 1628. He probably remained in Virginia until 1631, or possibly later. While in Virginia he completed his translation of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, the earliest English poetry written on the American continent. After his return to England he published in 1636 his *Paraphrase upon the Psalms and Hymns*; in 1640 his translation of *Christ's Passion* from the Latin of Grotius; and in 1641 his *Paraphrase of the Song of Psalms*. His verse is of a high order. In character he was exemplary. He died unmarried, although his father's will shows that a certain Elizabeth Norton had been chosen when he was still a child of nine for his wife. He was buried at Bexley, Kent, in 1643. A very full sketch of George Sandys's life is to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1; 290-3), and in the introduction to his *Poetical Works* in two volumes edited in 1872 by Richard Hooper. His connection with Virginia is fully detailed in *Brown's Genesis* (p. 994).

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### THE CORBIN FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

(Continued)

Gawin Corbin, 4th son of Thomas Corbin, of Hall End, was a merchant in London and did an extensive trade with Virginia. On December 5th, 1666, Gawin Corbin and Company of London submitted a petition to the Privy Council, reciting that they had built the ship *Virginia Berkeley*, of 80 tons, in Virginia, had sent her over to England to be made fitter for service, and that she was to return to Virginia again with the commodities and necessities for building and beautifying a church there, that her master and sailors were all Virginians, and they asked a pass allowing her an indefinite stay there. The petition was granted.